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EMIL GROSSER FOR REPRESENTATIVE. AFTER THE TRUSTS.

DICKINSON'S LEGISLATOR WHO ACCOMPLISHES THINGS.

Good Record in Last Session and Prospect for Speakership Makes His Renomination by Republicans the Logical Thing.

Emil Grosser, of Enterprise, who has so ably represented Dickinson county in the legislature for four years will be a candidate for renomination at the hands of the Republicans. This is as it should be. Mr. Grosser is one of the members of the house of representatives who do things.

He has made an enviable record in that body. It is admitted by all that Mr. Grosser was one of the few men who shaped and moulded the course of legislation during the session of 1901. His position on a number of important committees, and his efficient work on the floor of the house gave him a decided prominence in all matters of legislation. No member of that body had more earnest listeners, or wielded more influence on the floor than he, and no member was more generally liked.

The efficient work which Mr. Grosser has done in matters of legislation, the prominence to which he attained as a member of the house, his extended and favorable acquaintance throughout the state has led the leading Republican State papers, and the leading Republicans of the State to suggest his name as the probable candidate for speaker of the next house of representatives. If he should be chosen to that responsible position, he will fill it with credit to himself and honor to the great body over which he will preside.

The Republicans of Dickinson county, cannot afford to "try a new man," when the re-election of Mr. Grosser would certainly give us such a useful and valuable member of the legislature.

The matter of the selection of a member of the legislature is of peculiar interest and importance to the people of this county. It is not every man who can make a useful member of the legislature. The ability to procure special legislation, and to aid materially in directing general legislation can, generally, only be acquired by one who has the natural capacity for legislative work, and one who by experience has learned the rules and ways of legislative bodies. No man however capable otherwise can expect to go to Topeka for the first time, and in the short space of six weeks, exert any great amount of influence upon the proceedings of the state legislature. It is axiomatic that neither a representative in congress, nor a United States senator can accomplish much by way of influencing national legislation during his first term in congress. The same is true of a representative in the state legislature. His first term must be devoted to learning how to promote and procure legislation in a legislative body.

The business of a legislator is materially different, and far more difficult and responsible than that of a county clerk or a register of deeds. These latter offices are purely ministerial, and can be efficiently filled by any one who can write a reasonably good hand and correctly copy a legal instrument filed in the office for record. Experience is not indispensable to the successful management of these offices. The duty of a legislator is not to write down what some one else has dictated. He creates, he dictates for others. He must frame such laws as will meet the necessities and demands of the public and especially of his constituents. He must see and know that the laws he proposes are constitutional and written up in such form that when enacted into law they will accomplish the purposes for which

they are designed. But the most essential qualification of a member of a legislature is ability to get such laws as he desires enacted into law by the legislature. A member may have a measure that is ever so meritorious, and yet if he does not know how to get it considered by the legislature, he will probably introduce it, and have it referred to a committee in whose hands it will remain until the legislature adjourns.

The members of the Kansas legislature who do things, who shape and control legislation, are generally men of large experience in legislative bodies—men who have been members of the house or senate continually or periodically for years, and who through experience have become thoroughly acquainted with all of the methods by which legislation is accomplished and laws are made. And it is also true that there are a few men in every legislature who shape and control about all that is done by such legislature.

Emil Grosser, representative from Dickinson county, is that kind of a man. He is recognized as a leader and a representative who shapes things. He is the kind of a representative Dickinson county needs in the house.

DEVINNY LOST OUT.

Railroad not Responsible for Personal Quarrels.

W. Devanny, who ran the Democrat while but is now printing a little paper at Barnard, lost a case in supreme court Saturday. He had trouble with a Missouri Pacific station agent at Ames, Kas., a year or so ago. The station agent slapped him. Devanny sued the company for \$5,000 damages, claiming that the acts of the agent were the acts of the company. The district court gave him \$170 damages. The supreme court Saturday reversed the lower court, holding that the company was not responsible for the conduct of its station agent. Had the altercation been caused over company's business the court held it might be different, or if the assault had been made by a conductor. But as it was purely a personal row between Devanny and the agent the company was not to blame.

SHIPPED A TRAINLOAD.

Continental Creamery Fills a Large Order for Navy.

On Saturday night, July 5, the first train load of butter that has ever left Kansas was shipped to the New York navy yard from the plant of the Continental Creamery company at Topeka. The train consisted of twelve cars and the aggregate net tonnage was 300,000 pounds at an approximate value of \$75,000. The butter was all Kansas product, made from cream gathered from 200 plants which the Continental Creamery company has scattered over a great part of the state. The shipment was to cover a contract with the United States government for butter to supply the New York navy yard and was by far the biggest contract ever filled by a single creamery. Dickinson county furnished some of this butter. The Union Pacific now runs a refrigerator car on the midday plug train to carry cream for the company.

CONSOLIDATE G. A. R. POSTS.

Proposition Under Consideration to Have County Posts.

"A proposition is under consideration for the wholesale consolidation of G. A. R. posts in Kansas," says the Kansas City Journal. "During the past five years the order has made no increase in Kansas. Only by the most untiring efforts on the part of its officials has it held its own. From now on it will be impossible to hold up the membership. The old soldiers are dying off or getting too old to take interest in the lodge work. The easiest way to decrease the expense is to cut down the number of posts and increase the membership of the remaining. So a proposition to consolidate all posts in each county and make one large county post is being considered. This would give Kansas 105 posts instead of more than 300."

BILL for Their Regulation Being Prepared by Mr. Littlefield.

ROOSEVELT'S DETERMINED ATTITUDE

The President Wants the Measure Introduced at the Short Session of Congress and is Tired of "Hot Air" on the Subject.

Washington, July 7.—Representative Littlefield, of Maine, recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in congress, is preparing, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, a bill for the regulation of trusts and combines in restraint of trade to be introduced at the short session of congress. Beginning at Pittsburgh, the home of the world's greatest trust, the president expressed himself in unmistakable language on the trust question. He does not want to precipitate a panic by attempting to confiscate property, but it is semi-officially announced that in connection with the Cuban question he proposes while making a grand tour this summer and fall to pave the way for anti-trust legislation of an effective kind.

Representative Littlefield is attorney general of his state and is a lawyer of such conspicuous attainments that a bill prepared by him after consultation with Attorney General Knox will place the government in a position where it can protect the people from further encroachments and regulate the trusts and industrial combinations. The object of such speeches is apparent. There has been an endless amount of resolving and political "hot air" on the subject of trusts and the president, in his administration, proposes to do something. He already has done enough to make the illegal combinations fear him, and has nothing to gain from them in a political way unless he abjectly surrenders. This he will not do. It was a fight between trusts that kept the republicans in a majority during the one measure during the last session of congress on which the administration had set its heart. Elkins and Burrows, with their 16 followers, stood by the beet sugar trust. Aldrich stood by the refined sugar trust.

Instead of the government regulating the trusts the trusts regulated legislation. Republican leaders know that unless something is done by their party an opposition party will do it. It is an open secret that the republicans were scared from the very beginning of the last congress. They feared that the democrats would force a tariff discussion. The Bryan following in the senate pushed imperialism and the best democratic politicians freely admit in private conversation that a stupendous political blunder was committed.

If the anti-imperialists ever had a peg to stand on President Roosevelt cut it down in his Fourth of July proclamation. What he did in the Philippine issue he will do in the trust issue. The tariff question will in a similar manner be stolen from the democrats unless indications are at fault. All the campaign literature the democrats have is on the threadbare Philippine question. Democrats all over the country are appealing to the democratic congressional committee for trust and tariff literature. All the committee has to send them are speeches on the Philippine question. The majority of republican senators and representatives recognize that their party must take up the tariff for revision. The president is a recognized advocate of such a course. The only question is whether they will beat the democrats to it. The situation has been canvassed and the republicans see they cannot go into the fall campaign promising a revision of the tariff but they can talk regulations of the trusts and reciprocity and then before the next presidential election, if they carry the next congress, enact a new tariff law.

FARMS IN MISSOURI.

The Census Office Issues a Report Concerning Agriculture in the State for 1900.

Washington, July 7.—The farms of the state of Missouri number 284,886, valued at \$843,879,215, according to a census report issued Saturday on agriculture in Missouri for the census year 1900. The total value of farm property was \$1,033,121,897, which includes \$25,602,680 as the value of farm implements and machinery and \$160,540,004 as the value of live stock. The total value of farm products for 1899 was \$219,298,970, of which 45 per cent. was in animal products and 55 per cent. in crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that for 1889 by \$109,545,944, or 100 per cent. The gross farm income of the state for 1899 was \$161,344,060 and gross income upon investment 18 per cent.

Memorial from cities in Kansas and Missouri showed that the Fourth was celebrated in the usual way.

JUDGE TAFT'S MISSION.

Considerable Difficulty Continues to Arise About Withdrawing the Friars from the Philippines.

Rome, July 8.—A member of the committee of cardinals which is examining the propositions submitted to the vatican authorities by Judge Taft, governor of the Philippine islands, with regard to religious affairs in the archipelago, has officially informed Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S. D., who is a member of Judge Taft's party, that the committee expects to be able to reply to Judge Taft's propositions submitted July 3 by next Thursday night. The note to be given by the vatican to Judge Taft, as did Judge Taft's note to the vatican, contains a sort of contract, with clauses of agreement to be signed by both parties.

Great difficulty continues to arise as a result of Judge Taft's request that the friars in the Philippines be withdrawn, the cardinals especially insisting that the friars of other than Spanish nationality, although they may belong to the four religious orders, remain, as well as a sufficient number of Spanish friars to teach the Spanish language in the universities in the island.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Cheyenne Indians Angry at the Government Prohibiting the Tortures in Their Sun Dance.

Guthrie, Ok., July 8.—It is reported that the Cheyenne Indians near Calumet are holding a council of war. The Indians are very angry over an order issued by Maj. Stough, Indian agent, prohibiting the Cheyennes from holding the sun dance tortures during a religious festival held last week. About 2,000 Indians engaged in the sun dance and the festival was to close with the tortures. It is the first time the dances of the Cheyennes have been molested by the government. The Indians are excited and the people near Calumet are frightened by the warlike attitude of the Indians. Maj. Stough has apprised the war department of the Indians' actions.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

The Ceremony Will Take Place Somewhere Near the Middle of August—Pageant to Be Much Curtailed.

London, July 8.—King Edward will probably be crowned between August 11 and August 15. His recovery has been so rapid and satisfactory that the above decision was reached yesterday. The pageant throughout the streets and the ceremony at Westminster abbey will be much curtailed from the original plan. Their majesties will drive from Buckingham palace to the abbey through the Mall to Whitehall and thence to the abbey, the same route as taken at the opening of parliament.

A LIGHTNING BOLT'S WORK.

Five Men Killed and Two Others Injured While Stretching Wires for Telephones.

Offerman, Ga., July 8.—Three white men and two negroes were killed and one white man and one negro injured in a severe thunder and lightning storm here yesterday. The men were employed in the construction department of the Southern Bell Telephone company and were stretching wires. They were working in two sections, about five miles apart, but one lightning bolt killed the five and injured the two.

Immense Damage by Floods Being Done.

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—The Republican river near Concordia has broken all flood records here and much of the surrounding country is under water. Immense damage to the crops is being done. The Missouri Pacific track is under water for several miles. Many farmers have been compelled to abandon their homes. Near Yuma, Neb., 500 feet of Missouri Pacific track was washed out. A heavy rainfall in Saline county has delayed the harvest.

Rev. George Johnson Dead.

St. Louis, July 8.—Rev. George L. Johnson, for 39 years a Baptist missionary, died here yesterday, aged 78 years. At one period of his career he was district secretary of the American Baptist Publication society for the entire west, after which he became missionary secretary for the United States. He devoted many years of his life to traveling missionary work throughout the United States.

Anti-Fusion Populists Chosen.

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—The anti-fusion element of the populist party won in the organization of the state central committee last night, W. J. Babb, of Wichita, one of the most pronounced anti-fusionists in the party, was chosen chairman; John Curran as secretary and A. M. Harvey treasurer. The recent populist convention declared in favor of fusion.

Mother Superior of Mount Carmel Dead.

Wichita, Kan., July 8.—Sister Mary Leo Cretia, mother superior of Mount Carmel seminary, is dead at 44. She was noted for her rare executive talent.

BURTON'S SPEECH ON RECIPROCITY.

RAIN SOAKED THINGS.

Nearly Two Inches of Water Fell This Morning.

One of the heaviest rains of the season came up from the northwest this morning about 8:30. It rained steadily for over two hours, the rain fall being 1.81 inches. The county generally was soaked and corn is so thoroughly on its way to a big crop that nothing can stop it.

The drainage failed to carry off the water on Fourth street this morning and that street from Broadway east several blocks was a lake from sidewalk to sidewalk. The children had fun boating in tubs.

GETS ANOTHER TRIAL.

McDermott Case Reversed by the State Supreme Court.

The supreme court on Saturday reversed the case of John McDermott vs. the Thomas Kirby bank and sent it back for a new trial. McDermott sued the receiver for a share of the dividends and was opposed on the ground that he was not properly a creditor of the bank, but that his relations with Thos. Kirby were such that Mr. Kirby was not responsible for any losses. The district court decided for the receiver and the heirs of McDermott, who has died since the litigation was begun, carried it to the supreme court. It will now have another trial.

The final settlement of the bank's affairs is delayed by this suit and another one. When they are ended the final dividend will be paid.

Suicides in Philippines.

Captain John H. Shellabarger, of the Tenth infantry, committed suicide by shooting at Iligan, in the island of Mindanao, July 4. He acted from despondency. He was a brother of Mrs. J. W. Felty and frequently visited here. His wife and family are in Manila.

Board of Education Meets.

The board of education held a short session Monday night. H. A. Kevé, the only applicant, was made census enumerator. R. M. White was added to the lecture course committee. The usual bills were allowed. Adjourned to next Monday night to consider repairs.

Wheelbarrow Tourists.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adonis, wheelbarrow tourists, arrived in the city Sunday on their way to San Francisco. They are traveling overland and Mr. Adonis wheels a barrow which carries just such things as they find absolutely necessary. On the side of the barrow is painted a sign advertising a brand of coffee. Adonis started from Dowagiac, Mich., Jan. 25, and expects to reach San Francisco in a year. He was unmarried when he started. He was married in Topeka last week to a Miss Smith of Wyandotte, Kas. His wife is accompanying him on foot. She is sick at an Abilene hotel and they are stopping here a day.

Dixon-Farley.

The Montrose, Colo., Enterprise of July 2 contains the following which will be of interest to the groom's many friends here:

"Last night two popular young people of this city were joined in marriage at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Dixon. Rev. Harper performed the ceremony which made Miss Ada Dixon the bride of John W. Farley. The immediate friends of the contracting parties were present and witnessed the ceremony, after which all adjourned to the home of Larry Finch, next door, and partook of a bounteous supper. Miss Ada Dixon is a beautiful and popular young girl of Montrose, who has lived here since early childhood, and has a host of friends who admire her for her quiet demeanor and pretty ways. In her John Farley has gained a worthy helpmate. The groom came to this city a few months ago and engaged in the barber business. He is an artist in the chosen profession and has gained many friends since he located here. His industrious habits and cheerful disposition will go far toward making the new home happy. The groom is a brother of R. E. Farley of the Wonder Mercantile Co."

KANSAS SENATOR TELLS OF HIS POSITION.

Clear, Logical Address Setting Forth His Courageous Support of Kansas Interests Against the Eastern Sugar Trust Schemes.

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—Senator Burton addressed an audience of about 2,000 persons in the Auditorium here last night on the subject and in defense of his course on the Cuban reciprocity bill in the recent session of congress. He said that a cabal of fellows in Washington had decreed what sort of reciprocity we should have with Cuba and then tried to drive the majority of republicans to their way of thinking.

The senator referred to the fact that dispatches had been sent to western newspapers representing that the president proposed to discipline the beet sugar senators; that he intended to ignore their wishes in all matters coming before him, and would exhibit his displeasure in many other ways, which the senator said "were entirely unbecoming, if true." He declared that these reports, while thinly veiled as a personal attack upon the senators, were a malicious slander upon the president. The senator then essayed to show from the records that the present congress had more nearly followed the recommendations of the president than any preceding congress had followed the recommendations of any preceding president. This was true, he said, even of Cuban reciprocity. The senator then said:

"I, with other senators and members of congress, have been accused of being opposed to Cuban reciprocity. The accusation is false, and is based upon the assumption that the bill reported by the ways and means committee of the house, or the bill that the senate committee proposed to report as a substitute, expressed the only kind of Cuban reciprocity there was. It is perhaps well at the start to inquire what is meant by reciprocity. Reciprocity, as taught us originally by Mr. Haine, was the admission into this market, without duty, of all of those articles which we do not or cannot produce in exchange for a foreign market for our products with equivalent reduction."

Until we had Cuban reciprocity the foregoing was the only kind of reciprocity that was ever advocated anywhere by any republican convention, and it is only fair to say that it is claimed by Senator Platt and his associates on the committee that their kind of reciprocity does not violate this principle or change it. Therefore, the disagreement arises, not as to whether we should have Cuban reciprocity, but what kind of reciprocity it should be. Should it be reciprocity that would injure American industries and American labor, a reciprocity that is not reciprocity at all and for the benefit of the sugar trust, or a reduction of the tariff on Cuban products so surrounded by safeguards as to protect American industries and American labor?"

It is a safe proposition that the people of no country are in distress when all members of the laboring classes are employed at remunerative wages. The evidence taken before the committee on ways and means of the house, and that before the senate Cuban committee, proves this.

Now I want to say to the people of Kansas to-night. First I want the republicans of Kansas, especially, and the people generally to read the evidence given before the senate committee and before the house committee on this subject. It is our duty thoroughly to understand a subject before we decide upon questions in our minds. If the republicans of Kansas are so thoroughly conversant with this great question bid me to vote for this Cuban bill, and I can find no other way to satisfy them and at the same time to protect the beet sugar industry of the United States, I will do it."

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Abilene postoffice for the week ending July 8, 1902. Have your mail addressed to your box number and it will be promptly delivered:

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
Bohner, G. M. Bushong & Nichols
Chaffield, F. W. Gardner, C.
Shore, R. D. Shields, D. A.

LADIES' LIST.
Gardner, Mrs. C. Heaton, Joana
Meredith, Emma Rhodes, Mrs. John

One cent will be charged for all advertised letters.

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised" giving date.
RICHARD WADING, P. M.

\$25 Reward.

Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties who stole our large elephant sign from the lot at the corner of Buckeye and Enterprise streets.

All information will be treated as strictly confidential so that informants may avoid any possible notoriety or trouble.
WARD W. DAVIS.

If A Man Lie To You.

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklin's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of piles, boils, corns, felons, ulcers, cuts, scalds, bruises and skin eruptions, prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at J. M. Gleason's."